[First published April 19, 1893.] tute for Senate Bills Non. 18, 139 and 141.

AN ACT
To provide for the printing and distribution of ballots at the public expense, and for the nomination of candidates for public offices; to regulate the manner of holding elections; and to enforce secrecy of the ballot, and to provide for the punishment of the violation of this act.

Be it emeted by the Legislature of the State

Section 1. All ballots cast in elections for national, state, district and county officers, in this state, after the taking effect of this act, and all ballots cast in township and city elections after said date shall be printed and distributed at public expense. The printing and distribution of ballots and all other expenses connected with or growing out of the provisions of this act shall be paid for by townships, and cities of the first and second class, and it shall be the duty of the county commissioners of each county to apportion such expense among the townships and cities of the county in proportion to the vote cast at the last preceding general election in each township and city. It shall be the duty of the proper officers of each township and city of first and second class to issue and pay warrants to cover expenses inction i. All ballots cast in elections for

township and city of first and second class to issue and pay warrants to cover expenses incurred under the provisions of this act in the same manner as all other township and city warrants are paid under existing statutes.

Sec. 2. The printing and distributing of ballots and cards of instruction to voters, as hereinafter described, for any general election, shall be at the expense of the county, and shall be provided for in the same manner as other county election expenses; and the printing and be provided for in the same manner as other county election expenses; and the printing and distributing of ballots for use in city elections shall be at the expense of the city or town in which such election shall be held. The term "general election," as used in this act, shall ap-ply to any election held for the choice of na-

ply to any election held for the choice of national, state, judicial, district, county or township officers, whether for the full term or for the filling of a vacancy. The term "city election" shall apply to any municipal election held in a city or incorporated town.

Sec. 3. Any convention of delegates, primary, caucus or meeting of qualified voters, as becomenter defined, and individual electors to the number and in the manner hereinafter specified, may nominate candidates for public office, whose name shall be placed upon the ballots to be furnished as hereinafter provided. Sec. 4. Any convention of delegates, primary, caucus or meeting representing a political party, may for the state or division thereof, or municipality for which the convention primary, caucus or meeting is held, as the case may be, by causing a certificate of nomination to be duly filed, make one such nomination for each office therein to be filled at the election. Every such certificate of nomination shall state such fact as are required in section of the such fact as are required in section of the such fact has Every such certificate of nomination shall state such facts as are required in section 6 of this act, and shall be signed by the presiding officer and by the secretary of the convention, caucus or meeting, who shall add to their signatures or meeting, who shall add to their significance of residence. Where such nomination is made by a primary election, the certificate shall be signed by the board of canvassers to which the returns of such primary are made. Such certificate shall be sworn to by them to be true, to the best of their knowledge and belief, and a certificate of an oath shall be approved to the certificate of nominational beauty of required. shall be annexed to the certificate of nomina

tion.

Sec 5. Nominations for candidates for any office to be filled by the voters of the state at large may also be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by not less than five hundred (500) qualified voters of the state. Nominations of candidates for office to be filled by the electors of a county, district or other division less than a state, may be made by nomination papers, signed in the aggregate for each candidate by not less than twenty-five (25) qualified voters of such

may be made by nomination papers, signed in the aggregate for each candidate by not less than twenty-five (25) qualified voters of such county, district or division. Nominations of candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of a city, town, precinct or ward may be made by nomination papers signed in the aggregate for each candidate by not less than ten (17) qualified voters of such city, town, precinct or ward. Each elector signing a certificate shall add to his signature his place of business and post office address.

See 6 All certificates of nomination, or nomination papers, shall besides containing the names of the candidates, specify as to each: First, the office to which he was nominated. Second, the party or political principle which he represents expressed in not more than five (5) words. Third, his place of residence, with street and number thereof, if any. In case of electors for president and vice president may be added to the party or political appellation.

Sec 7. Certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of the en-

nation papers for the nomination of candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of the enof state not more than sixty (30) days and no less than thirty (30) days before the day fixe by law for the election for which the candidate are nominated. All other certificates for the nomination of candidates shall be filed with the county clerk of the respective counties, not more than sixty (60) days and not less than twenty (20) days previous to the day of such election: Provided, That certificates of nomination and nomination papers for the nomina-tion of candidates for the offices in cities shall be filed with the clerks of the cities not more

than forty (40) days and not less than ten (10) days previous to such election.

See & Any person whose name has been presented as a candidate may cause his name to be withdrawn from nomination by his request in writing, signed by him and acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledged before an officer qualified to take acknowledgment of deeds, and filed with the secretary of state not less than fifteen (15) days, or with the clerk of the county or city and less than files (5) days are sentent to the county or city and less than distributed by the county of the county or city and less than distributed by the county of the county or city and less than distributed by the county of the cou not less than eight (6) days previous to the day of election, and no name so withdrawn shall be printed upon the ballots. All certificates of nomination, and nomination papers, when field, shall be open, under the proper regulation, to public inspection, and the secretary of state, and the several county clerks, and city clerks, having charge of the nomination papers, shall preserve the same in their respective of-fices for not less than two years and six months

nominated, under the provisions of this act, dies before election day or declines the nomination, as in this act provided, or should any certificate of nomination be held insufficient or inoperative by the officers with whom they may e filed, the vacancy or vacancies thus occa-loned may be filled by the political party or the persons making the original nominations, or, if the time is insufficient therefor then the vacancy may be filled, if the nomination was by conven-tion, primary or caucus, in such manner as the convention, primary or caucus, had previously provided, or in case of no such provisions, then by the regularly elected or appointed executive by the regularly elected or appointed executive or central committee, representing the political party or persons holding such convention, pri-mary meeting or caucus. The certificates of nominations made to supply such vacancy, shall state in addition to the facts hereinbefore required by this act, the name of the original pomines, the date of his death or declination of see, the date of his death or declination of nation, or the fact that the former nomisommation, or the fact that the former nomi-mation had been held insufficient or inoperative and the measures taken in accordance with the above requirements for filling a vacancy, and it shall be signed and sworn to by the presiding officer and the secretary of the convention, pri-mary or caucus, or by the chairman and secre-tary of the duly authorized committee, as the case may be.

dination papers being so filed, and being in arent conformity with the provisions of this shall be deemed to be valid, unless objecthereto is duly made in writing. Such oblices or other questions arising in relation etb in the case of nomination of state officer florer to be elected by the voters of a division than the state and greater than the conor officers to be elected by the voters of a division less than the state and greater than the coun-try, shall be considered by the secretary of state, auditor of state, and attorney general, and the decision of a majority of these officers shall be final. Such objections or questions trising in the case of nominations for officers to be elected by the voters of a country or town-ship, shall be considered by the county clerk, electr of the district court and country attornean chosen by a majority of the councilmental act, and the decision of a majority of such fleers shall be final. In any case where objects is made, notice shall forthwith be given to be candidates affected thereby, addressed to sir place of residence as given in the nominator papers, and stating the time and clear

Sec. 11. When such certificate is filed with nominations to the various county clerks, in-sert the name of the person thus nominated to fill vacancy in place of the original nominee; and in event that he has already sent forward his certificate, he shall forthwith certify to the

and in event that he has already sent forward his certificate, he shall forthwith certify to the clerks of the proper countes the name and description of the person so nominated to fill the vacancy, the office he is nominated for, with the other details mentioned in certificates of nomination filed with the secretary of state; he shall immediately certify the name so supplied to the authorities charged with the printing of the ballots. The name so supplied for the vacancy shall if the ballots are not already printed, be placed on the ballots in place of the name of the original nominee; or, if the ballots have been printed, new ballots, whenever practicable, shall be furnished.

Sec. 12. Whenever it may not be practicable to have new ballots printed, it shall be the duty of the election officer having charge of the ballots to place the name so supplied for the vacancy upon each ballot issued before delivering it to the voter; the name so supplied may be placed upon the ballots either by affixing a paster, or by writing or stamping the name upon the ballot; and to enable this to be done, the officer with whom the certificates of nominations are to be filed, shall immediately furnish the name of such substituted nominee to all indees of election within the territory in nations are to be filed, shall immediately furnish the name of such substituted nominee to all judges of election within the territory in which such nominee may be a candidate: Provided, That in all cases where the certificates of nomination or nomination papers are filed with the secretary of state he shall be required only to immediately furnish the name of such substituted nominee to the county clerks within said territory, and it shall then be the duty of the county clerk to furnish such information to the judges of election, as hereinbefore stated.

stated. Sec. 13. Not less than fifteen (15) days before see. 18. Not less than litteed (15) days before an election to fill any public office the secretary of state shall certify to the county clerk of each county within which any of the electors may by law vote for the candidates for such office, the name and residence of each person nominated for such office, as specified in the certificates of nomination or nomination papers filed with the secretary of state.

secretary of state.

Sec. 14. The names of all candidates to be voted for in each election district or precine shall be printed on one ballot; all nominations for any political party or group of petitioners. being placed under the party appellation or title of such party or group, as designated by them in the certificates of nomination or petitions, or, if the certificates of nomination or petitions, or, if none be designated, then under some suitable title, and the bailot shall contain no other names, except that, in case of electors for president and vice president of the United States, the names of the candidates for president and vice president may be added to the party or political orgainzation. If a constitutional amendment or other public measure is submitted to a vote, such questions shall be printed upon the bailot after the list of candidates and words calculated to aid the voter to answer any questions submitdidates and words calculated to aid the voter to answer any questions submitted to a vote may be added, such as "Yes," "No," or the like. On the back or outside of the ballot, so as to appear when folded, shall be printed the words "Official ballot," followed by the designation of the polling place for which the ballot is prepared, the date of election, and a fac-simile of the signature of of election, and a fac-simile of the signature of the clerk or other officer who has caused the ballot to be printed. The ballots shall be on plain white paper, through which the printing or writing cannot be read. The party appella-tion or title shall be printed in capital letters, not less than one-fourth of an inch in height, and immediately below such party appellation or title shall be printed the following state-ment: Electors will make a cross mark, thus, (X), in the square at the left of the name of the candidate for whom they wish to vote. The names of the candidates shall be printed in capital letters, not less than one-eighth nor in capital letters not less than one eighth nor more than one-fourth of an inch in height And at the beginning of each line in which the name of a candidate is printed, a square shall be printed, the sides of which shall not be less than one-fourth of an inch in length. The list of candidates for the several parties and groups of petitioners shall be placed in separate columns on the ballots, in such order as the authorities charged with the printing of the ballots shall decide. Each of the columns containing the list of candidates including the party appellation shall be separated by a dis-

People's Party.	Republican.	Democratic.
For Governor.	For Governor.	For Governor.
A. J. Westfall	HCWheeler	Horace Bols
For Lieutenaut Governor.	For Lieut'nant Governor.	For Lieute nant Governor
John Cooper	G. Gammii	J. Kinne.
For Justice of	For Justice of Peace.	For Justice of
John Maxon.	Tom Smith	Chas Glick
Perry Hall	Wm. Felt	Fred Blair.
	S out	7.21

(And continuing in like manner as to all can lates to be voted for at such elections.) Sec. 15. For all elections to which this ac Sec is. For all elections to which this ac applies, the country clerks in their respective counties shall have charge of the printing of the ballots for all general elections, and sha furnish them to the judges of such elections Ballots shall be printed and in the possession of the officer charged with their distribution at least five (5) days before the election, accomat least five (a) days before the election, accompanied by exact copies of said ballots printed on paper of any color other than white, for the inspection of candidates and their agents. I any mistakes are discovered they shall be corrected without delay. The officers so charges rected without delay. The officers so charged with the printing of the ballous shall cause to be delivered to the judges of election at the polling place of each voting precinct, not less than twelve (12) hours before the time fixed by law for the opening of the pollis therein, one hundred (199) ballots of the kind to be voted in such precinct for every fifty (30) votes or fraction thereof cast therein at the last preceding election for state officers. Such ballots shall be put up in separate scaled packages of fifty ballots each, with marks on the outside clearly designating the polling place for which they are intended, and the number of ballots inclosed and receipt therefor ber of bailots inclosed and receipt therefor shall be given by the judge or judges of election to whom they are delivered, which receipt shall be preserved by the officer charged with the printing of the ballots. The officers or au-thorities charged with the printing and disthorities control with the printing and dis-tributing of the ballots shall provide and retain at his or their offices an ample supply of bal-lots in addition to those distributed to the sev-eral voting precincts, and if at any time on or before the day of election the ballots furnished to any precinct shall be lost, destroyed or ex-hausted, before the pulls are closed, on writ-ten application, signed by a majority of the

hausted, before the palls are closed, on written application, signed by a majority of the judges of such precinct or signed and sworn to by one of such judges, he shall immediately cause to be delivered to such judges, at the polling place, such additional supplied ballots as may be required, and sufficient to comply with the provisions of this act.

See 16. Whenever a public measure is proposed to be voted upon by the people, such amendment or other public measure shall be printed by designated title upon the ballot, preceded by the words: "Shall the following amendment be adopted?" Two spaces shall be left on the left hand margin, one for votes favoring the public measure, to be designated by the word "Yes," and one for votes opposing the measure, to be designated by the word "No," as in the form herein given. Shall the follow-

Here insert the designated the to the proposed public NO.

election, after obtaining ballots, as to the man-ner of marking them and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled; and they shall cause the same, together with the copies of sections 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 22, of this act, to be printed in large clear type on cards, to be called cards of instruction; and such officer or officers shall furnish to the judges of election a sufficient number of such cards of instruction, to enable the judges of election to comply with

about the polling place upon the day of elec-tion. The county cierk shall cause to be pub-lished, prior to the day of election, in at least two newspapers, if there be so many pub-lished in such county, representing the political parties which cast at the preceding general election the largest and next largest number of votes, a list of all the nominations made as herein provided and to be voted for at such election, as near as may be in the form in which they shall appear upon the general ballot: Provided, That publication by the county cierk shall not be required for or ap-plied to the election of township or municipal officers.

Sec. 19. Election boards shall be composed of three judges and two clerks; the judges of election of their respective precincts shall have charge of the ballots and furnish them to the voters as hereinafter set forth. No more than two judges and not more than one clerk shall belong to the same political party or organizavoters as hereinafter set forth. No more than two judges and not more than one clerk shall belong to the same political party or organization; Provided, always, There be one or more electors qualified and willing to act as such judge or clerk, and belonging to and a member or members of opposite parties; Provided, further, That where two or more parties holding political views diametrically opposed to each other unite and vote the same ticket, they shall be deemed and held to constitute one party under the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of the mayor of every city by and with the consent of the council thereof, at least five days before the day of any election, to designate and appoint five persons in each voting precinct in such city, who shall be qualified electors thereof, three of whom shall be appointed and act as judges and two as clerks of elections. Said mayor shall cause said judges and said clerks to be notified in writing of their appointment, and they shall each appear before the clerk of such city, at least one day before the day of election, and take and subscribe an oath to faithfully and honestly perform their duties as such judges and clerks. And it shall be the duty of the township trustees of every township, at least five days before the day of any election, to proceed in like manner to appoint and notify five persons for each voting precinct in his township, three to be appointed and act as judges ceed in like manner to appoint and notify live persons for each voting precinct in his township, three to be appointed and to act as judges and two as clerks of election, and all to be duly qualified electors of the precinct for which appointed. One of said judges and one of said clerks to be appointed by said mayor and trustee, as aforesaid, shall be taken from the political party that political the largest number. trustee, as atoresaid, shall be taken from the political party that polled the largest number of votes at the last preceding general election in said precinct, and one of said judges and one of said clerks from the political party that polled the next largest number of votes at the last general election aforesaid, and the remaining judge from the political party that polled the next largest vote at the last general election aforesaid. And if any of said judges or clerks shall fail or refuse to appear and serve at the proper time and place, or from any cause become disqualified, then the electors present shall select from their number, viva were such persons from the political parties as roce, such persons from the political parties as serein designated to fill such vacancies. Said judges shall designate one of their number whose duty it shall be to have charge of the ballots and to furnish them to the voters in the manner herein provided. All judges and clerks to be appointed by the township trustee, as reinbefore provided, shall, at least one day efore election appear before such township ustee and shall take and subscribe an oath to is hereby authorized to administer oaths for such purpose. Provided, In cities having a commissioner of elections, such commissioner chall in all cases select the judges and cierks of election from different political parties, in like manner as is herein provided for the mayor and council of other cities, who shall be notified and qualify, and vacancies shall be filled as provided for hereinbefore.

trustee, and of the mayor and clerk of incor-parated cities to provide suitable places in which to hold all elections provided for by this act, and to see that the same are warmed, lighted and furnished with proper supplies and conveniences, including a sufficient number of booths, shelves, pens, penholders, ink, blotters and pencils as will enable the voter to prepare his ballot for voting, and in which voters may prepare their ballots screened from all observation as to the manner in which they do so. A guard rail shall be so construct. ed and placed that only such persons as are in-side said rail can approach within six (6) feet of the ballot-box and of such voting booths. The arrangements shall be such that the vot-ing booths can be reached only by passing within said guard rail. They shall be in plain view of the election officers, and both they and the ballot-boxes shall be in plain view of those outside of the guard rail. Each of said booths shall have three sides inclosed, one side in front, to open and shut by a door swinging outward or to be inclosed with a curtain. Each side of each booth shall be seven (7) feet high, and the door or curtain shall extend to within two (2) feet of the floor, which shall be closed while the voter is preparing his ballot; and such booths shall be well lighted. Each booth such booths shall be well lighted. Each booth shall be at least three (3) feet square, and shall contain a shelf at least one (1) foot wide, at a convenient height for writing. No person other than the election officers and challengers allowed by law, and those admitted for the purpose of voting, as hereinafter provided, shall be permitted within the guard rall, except by the authority of the election officers, to keep order and enforce the law. The number of (1) to every sixty (60) voters, or fraction there-of, who voted at the last preceding general election in the precinct. The expense of providing booths and guard rails and other things required by this act shall be paid in the same manner as other election expenses. Said booths shall be constructed of any material that will form a screen from public view and render the voter free from observation while marking his ballot, and said booths shall be deposited with the township trustee or city clerk to be pre-served for future use. In all cases where it is not otherwise practicable, in precincts outside of cities, an election may be held in the public

school building and all damage to the building or furniture shall be a just claim against the Sec. 21. Any person desiring to vote in presincts where registration is required, shall give his name, and, if required to do so, his resi-lence, to the judges of election, one of whom shall thereupon announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, and if such name is to enter the space inclosed by the guard rail, as above provided. One of the judges desig-nated by the election board shall give the voter nated by the election board shall give the voter one, and only one ballot, on the back of which said judge shall indorse his initials and shall keep at least ten ballots constantly so indorsed, in such manner that they may be seen when the ballot is properly folded, and the voter's name shall be immediately checked on the registry list. At all elections where registration is required, if the name of any person desiring to vote at such election is not found on the register of voters, he shall not receive a ballot until he shall have he shall not receivé a ballot until he shall have he shall not receive a ballot until he shall have compiled with the law prescribing the manner and conditions of voting by unregistered voters; if any person desiring to vote at any election shall be challenged, he shall not receive a bal-lot until he shall have established his right to vote in the manner provided by law. Besides the election officers, not more than one voter in excess to the whole number of voting booths.

Sec. 22. On receipt of his ballot, the voter shall for the with and without leaving the inclosed space, retire alone to one of the voting booths so provided, and shall prepare his ballot by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) to the left of the name of the candidate of the choice for each of the page. date of his choice for each office to be filled, or by writing in the name of the candidate of his choice in a biank space on said ticket, making a cross (X) to the left thereof; and in case of a public measure submitted to the vote of the people, by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) against the answer he desires to give. Before leaving the voting booth, the voter shall folf his ballot in such a manner as to conceal the names of the candidates and marks thereon, and so that the printed indorse ment and initials of the judges thereon may be seen by the election board. The number of the voter on the poll books or register list shall not be indorsed on the back of the ballot, unless the vote shall have been challenged and the voter sworn a second time as now provided by law. He shall mark and deposit his ballot without undue delay, and shall quit said inclosed space as soon as he has voted. No voter shall be allowed to occupy the voting booth already occupled by another, nor remain within said inclosed space more than five minutes, in case all of said voting booths are in use and other voters waiting to occupy the said inclosed space as all of said voting booths are in use and other voters waiting to occupy a the said to concert shall, after having voted, be allowed to enter said inclosed space during said voting booth already occupled by another, nor remain within said inclosed space as soon as he has roted. No person shall take or remove any low of the shall during the election, willfully remove or destroy not public to enters to shall the voting of others shall be alloted to the voting shall remove or destroy nor instable voting the remove or destroy nor ministed to enable voters to prepare their ballots, or shall the voting of others shall be alloted to the voting shall not be called the remove or destroy nor imprisoned to not less than one voters of villed years of any part thereof, to be falsely make the official indersement on any ballot, or make, use, circulate, or cause to be made or c

the election judges, receive another in piace thereof. Any voter who, after receiving an official ballot, decides not to vote, shall, before returning from within guard rail, surrender to the election officers the official ballot which has been given him; and a refusal to surrender such ballot shall subject the person so offending to immediate arrest and the penalties affixed in section 27 of this act

Sec. 23. Any voter who may declare upon oath that he cannot read the English language, or that, by reason of any physical disability, he

Sec. 23. Any voter who may declare upon oath that he cannot read the English language, or that, by reason of any physical disability, he is unable to mark his ballot, shall, upon request, be assisted in marking his ballot by two of the election officers of different political parties, to be selected from the judges and clerks of the precinct in which they are to act, to be designated by the judges of election of each precinct at the opening of the polis. Such officer shall mark the ballot as directed by the voter, and shall thereafter give no information regarding the same. The clerks of elections shall enter upon poll hists, after the name of any elector who received such assistance in making his ballot, a memorandum of the fact. Intoxication shall not be regarded as a physical disability, and no intoxicated person shall be entitled to assistance in making his ballot.

Sec. 24. Any person entitled to vote at a general election in this state shall, on the day of such election, be entitled to absent himself from any service or employed for a period of two hours, between the time of opening and closing the polls, and such voter shall not, because of so absenting himself, be liable to any penalty, nor shall deduction be made on account of such absence from his usual salary or wages: Provided, however, That application for such leave of absence shall be made prior to the day of election. The employer may specify the hours during which said employe may absent himself, as aforesaid. Any person or corporation who shall refuse to an employe the privilege hereby conferred, or shall subject an employe to a penalty or deduction of wages because of the exercises of such privileges, or who shall in any manner attempt to influence or control such voter as to how he shall vote, by offering any reward, or by threatening his or control such voter as to how he shall vote, by offering any reward, or by threatening his by offering any reward, or by threatening his discharge from employment, or otherwise intimidating him from a full and free exercise of his right to vote or shall, directly or indirectly, violate the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not less than fifty (50) dollars or more than one hundred (100) dollars.

Sec. 23. If a voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or falls to mark the ballot as required by other section of this act, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for an office

to determine the voter's choice for an office to be filled his ballot shall not be counted for to be filled his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot without the official in-dorsement shall be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box, and none but ballots provided in accordance with the provision of this act shall be counted. Ballots not counted shall be marked "Defective" on the back thereof, and marked "Defective" on the back thereof, and the ballots to which objections has been made by either of the judges or challengers shall be marked "Objected to" on the back thereof, and a memorandum signed by the judges, stating how it was counted, shall be written upon the back of each ballot so marked, and all ballots marked "Defective" or "Objected to," shall be inclosed in an envelope, securely sealed, and so marked and indorsed as to clearly disclose its contents. All ballots not used, and all that have been spoiled by the voter while attempting to vote, shall be reused, and all that have been spoiled by the voter while attempting to vote, shall be returned by the judges of election to the officer or authority charged with the printing and distribution of the ballots and a receipt taken therefor, and shall be preserved for six months. Such officer shall keep a record of the number of ballots delivered for each politing place, the name of the person to whem and the time when delivered, and he shall also enter upon such record the number and character of the ballots returned with the time when, the person by whom they are returned. When the canvass shall have been completed, as now provided by law, the clerks shall announce to the judges the total number of votes received by each candi-date; at least one judge of the election shall then proclaim, in a loud voice, the total number of votes received by each of the persons voted for and the office for which he is designated as for, and the office for which he is designated, as for, and the office for which he is designated, as announced by said clerks, and the number of votes for, and the number of votes for, and the number of votes against, any proposition which shall have been submitted to the vote of the people; when counting the ballots, the judges shall fold each ballot, and string closely upon a single piece of flexible wire or cord, all ballots which have been counted by them except those marked 'Defective" or 'Objected to," unite the ends of such wire or cord in a firm knot, seal the knot with sealing wax, in such seal the knot with sealing wax, in such manner that it cannot be untied without break-ing the seal, inclose the ballots so strung in an sealing wax, in such manner that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal, and return

said ballots, together with the package with the ballots marked "Defective" or "Objecte the ballots marked "Defective" or "Objected to," in such sealed packages or envelopes, to the proper cierk, from whom the same were re-ceived, and such officer shall carefully preserve such ballots for two years and six months, and at the expiration of that time, shall destroy then by burning, without previously opening the package or envelope. Such ballots shall be destroyed in the presence of the official custodian thereof and two electors of approved integrity and good repute, and members, respectively, of the two leading political parties. The said electors shall be county commissioners of the county in which such ballots are kept; Provided, That if any contest of the election of any officer voted for at such election shall be pending at the expiration of said time, the said ballot shall not be destroyed until such contest is finally determined In all cases of contested elections the parties contesting the same shall have the right to have such ballots opened, and to have all the errors of the judges opened, and to have at the errors of the judges in counting, or refusing to count, any ballots, corrected by the court or body trying such con-test; but such ballots shall be opened only in open court, or in an open session of such body, and in the presence of the officer having the

custody thereof.

Sec. 23. No person whatever shall do any sec. 28. No person whatever shall do any electioneering or soliciting of votes on election day within any polling place, or within one hundred (190) feet of any polling place. No person shall interrupt, hinder or oppose any voter while approaching the polling place for the purpose of voting. Whoever shall violate the provisions of this section. pose of voting. Whoever small violate the pro-visions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five (25) dollars nor more than one hundred (100) dollars, or im-prisonment for not less than ten (10) days nor exceeding thirty days (30), or by both fine and

imprisonment for each and every oftense; and it shall be the duty of the judges of election to enforce the provisions of this section.

Sec. 27. Any person who shall, except as herein otherwise provided, mark or fold his ballot so as to be distinguished or allow his ballot to be seen by any person with an apparent inten-tion of letting it be known how he is about to vote, or who shall make a false statement as to his inability to mark his ballot, or any person who shall interfere or attempt to interfere with any of the voters when inside said inclosed space, or when marking his ballot, or who shall endeavor to induce any voter, before voting, to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, or any ballot, any character for the purpose of identifying said ballot, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$250), or by

fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100), or by imprisonment for not less than ten (13) days nor exceeding thirty (30) days, or by both fine and imprisonment; and it shall be the duty of election judges to enforce the provisions of this section.

Sec. 28. Any person who shall, prior to any election, willfully destroy or deface any list of candidates posted in accordance with the provisions of this act, and who, during an election, shall willfully deface, tear down, remove

WISELY CHOSEN.

five years or by both fine and imprisonm Sec. 31. It shall be the duty of the sec of state, with the aid and advice of the

or sinte, with the aid and advice of the attor-ney-general, to cause ten thousand (10,000) copies of this act to be printed immediately, in pamphlet form, with all necessary forms and instructions to assist the election officers to carry it into effect, and to distribute the same among the county clerks of the several counties of the state.

Sec. 32 At all elections to which this act ap-

piles, the polls shall be opened at 8 o'clock on the morning and shall be closed at 6 o'clock in the evening. Sec. 33. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent

with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 24. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the offi-

REAL FUN AT THE CIRCUS.

It Is Enjoyed By the Man Who Goes There

to him who went to the big tents to see

grows so old that a sniff of the sawdust

ring does not start the sluggish blood

workmen taking the tents down away

brings back a sweet recollection of a

the elephant thirty years ago-

about you and be a boy again!

hot on your heels.

cial state paper.

spit as may be ordered by any court of justice, the contents of any ballot, as to the manner in bigh the same may have been voted, shall be unlabed by a line of not less than fifty dollars so) nor more than one thousand dollars and the content in the penitentiary of not less than one year and not exceeding the years, or by both fine and imprisonment. he New Officials Under the Demi

The senate having adjourned, the resent is a convenient occasion for reiewing the reorganization of the execas it has been carried by Mr. Cleve-land. On the whole, it is deserving of cordial praise. The men chosen for cabinet offices have met the expectation of the country, which was extremely confident, and interest attaches now rather to the appointments under them of their chief assistants. Most of these have been strong.

In the state department Mr. Josiah Quiney, of Massachusetts, who has charge of the consular service, is a representative of the best type of citizenship-highly educated, active, acute and conscientious, and Mr. E. H. Stro-bel, of New York, is a worthy coadju-tor. The retention, which we assume is to be continued, of Mr. Adee, se Because He Likes It.
"Blessed be the man who went to the cures a particularly faithful and wellinformed man for peculiar ducircus for the circus sake! All homage ties, which a new man could not well perform. Among the appointthe animals and hear the music and see ments to the diplomatic service the performers just because he liked that of Mr. Bayard as ambassador to them all and wanted to go. Away with Great Britain and Chancellor Runvon the hypocrite who went only to please as minister to Germany are of a very the children. An American never high order. Mr. Eustis, as amba to France, is undoubtedly equal to the requirements of the post, though we in his veins afresh. There is something should have been glad to see so high an from the quick-fingered man in the ticket wagon to the clatter of the busy honor given to one who in the past had shown more sympathy with the progressive democracy of which Mr. Cleve in the dead hour of the night that land is the representative. The promo-tion of Mr. Edwin Dun to be minister happier time and a wish that it all to Japan, where he has been for twencould be lived over again. There is even more than that. The loud crash ty years a most valuable official, is par-ticularly gratifying. The nomination of music as the camels and gorgeously of Mr. Porter, formerly assistant secrecaparisoned horses come in at first tary of state, as minister to Chili, se brings a bit of real old feeling to the cures a representative there of experibreast of the man who carried water to ence and discretion-which is some thing of a change and desirable. the other diplomatic appointments there is no special comment to be made. When life was like a story, holding neither sob nor sigh In the golden, olden glory of the days gone by. None of them, so far as we are aware, is

noon or for one of those glittering evenof the past. ings under the great dust-colored canopy that is so big that one wonders how it is ever put up and taken down again in so short a time? Why not munch peanuts and laugh at the clowns just the same as if your hair were in brown ringlets, matted by perspiration to a brow none too clean, instead of the gray, straggling locks that it is? Get up on the top seat, fill your pockets with things to eat, buy the programmes and concert tickets, point to everything that comes in, laugh, have a fear for the daring lady in the trapeze-do all of these things, forget your shrunken shank and the happy little children "Look through the menagerie care fully before passing into the great tent beyond. See if you cannot see familiar which ought to succeed.

In the interior department, the choice of Mr. Seymour of Connecticut as comfaces behind the bars of the cages that line the canvas walls. For all you know you carried water to the very same elephant that is reaching for your grandson's peanuts. Take a sniff of the oddly smelling dust that belongs only to the circus and close your eyes while you dream that you are slipping in under the seats, with a burly canvasman "There's always fun in the circus. If you don't think so, stay away. Don't go there and next day lay it on the children, bless their innocent hearts, with their 'simple, soul reposing, glad belief in everything.' The funny old

elephant and the chattering monkeys are very queer to them. No wonder that they laugh and then become frightened by turns. The same old funny clown is there, too, with the jokes that you will recall if you will only listen and not try to appear bored. "So here's to the circus, with its sham and its tinsel, its city of dirty tents, its troupe of hard-working, travel-stained men and women, its animals from the elephants to the monkeys and all that

earth. May it always be as fruitful of as much happiness and instruction as it has been since the first days of the cross-country exhibition. It is an American institution that we are all proud of."-Kansas City Star.

WHY SHE WANTED TO GO HOME. A New Jersey Girl's First Visit to a New

York Manicure. They came into a manicure establishment on Twenty-third street-a city matron gorgeous in dark heliotrope velvet and mink and a rural maiden, in the neat but far from gaudy style of western New Jersey.
"And you say you've really never

your hands manicured," remarked the dame of fashion, as she sat down in front of one of the white and gold tables and her friend took the next one. 'Well, you'll enjoy it."

The country girl's gloves came off and disclosed a pair of firm, well-shaped hands that a palmist might have found admirable, but for whose "home-made daintiness the attendant had evident scorn. She settled down to her work, however, and soaked and filed and cut. anointed and powdered, washed, scrubbed and polished the nails for half an hour or so. Liquid ointment and red paste she applied, and finally, dipping a brush into a bottle on the stand. she carefully painted each nail until it glowed with a rosiness beautiful to be old. Then her chamois polisher came into play, and each digit was held and rubbed with a vigor. Then the country girl pulled on her gloves and followed her city friend to the street.

"Cousin Mary," she said, abruptly, can't we go home now?" "Why, certainly; but why do you want to home? We were to shop and

then meet Fred for lunch." "I know." The young woman showed her country training by blushing nervously. "But, Cousin Mary, I do so want to go home to-to wash my hands in a big basin of clean water, with some

The sophisticated Cousin Mary could not resist the appeal. "Very well, said she, kindly, and they went.—N. Y.

Rich Youth-I should not object to the work of earning my own living if I had to, but what I should hate would be the officiousness and petty tyranny of superiors. I should hate to have to bow to the whims of some wealthy man not a bit better than myself. Poor Youth-That's easily avoided.

Be a typewriter, like I am. Employers never put on airs over me. I know how to take the starch out of 'em. "Eh? What do you do?" "Ask 'em how to spell a hard word ow and then."-Good News.

-A Surfeit of Characteristic. er-"Mock turtle soup, sir?" Guest-"No; I tried it yesterday. Too much

"Why not be a boy again for an afterparticularly above or below the average

The treasury department has been made very strong. Mr. Carlisle has taken hold of his work with the most conscientious care and a determination to enforce a high standard. In Mr. W. E. Curtis of New York and Mr. C. S. Hamlin of Massachusetts as assistant secretaries he has aides thoroughly in sympathy with the ideas of the admin istration and well fitted to apply them. The choice of Mr. Reeves as solicitor is a direct and deserved promotion, while that of Mr. Morgan as treasurer, though he is without experience in the service. promises well. The appointment of Mr. Eckels of Illinois as controller of the currency is an experiment made on sound principles, and

missioner of patents certainly secures an able and vigorous man, who has given evidence of independence and irmness of character. His assistant, Mr. S. T. Fisher, is promoted on a rec ord of excellent service. The most important branch of the interior department work is, of course, the pension office. For this the selection of Judge William Lochren of Minnesota as commissioner and the promotion of Mr. H. C. Bell of Illinois to be deputy commissioner are very strong appointments in-deed. The work to be done in the office is herculean in more than one sense, since the Angean stables were not so difficult to clean, and the new men have a difficult but a most honorable task before them.

In the post office department, Mr. Bis

sell and his assistant, Mr. Maxwell, have been largely engaged in making changes in the fourth-class post offices. Their activity has been greatly exagger ated, as statistics covering the first month of this administration and of Mr. arrison's will show. The num changes in all were 878 for the pres administration, and 1,328 for its predecessor, or 51 per cent. more four years ago than now. The number of resignations was almost exactly the same-508 and 503. The number of removals under Harrison was 825, under Cleveland only 45 per cent. Of these 370, 90, or about 25 per cent., had served their full term. The remaining 280 were removals. A large part were made on reports of inspectors. In all they form less than one half of 1 per cent. of the total number of these offices. Undoubtedly the total changes have been greater than could have been required under a properly regulated service, and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bissell cannot help feeling the brutal character of the system that de mands them. In our judgment they could have been made more deliberately with advantage, but there are consider ations to be weighed in this matter of the force of which the president should be the judge. It would be unjust in the extreme to assume that he has not been

the conditions presented. We repeat the expression of our conviction that Mr. Cleveland's work of re organization, so far as it has gone, is, on the whole, deserving of cordia praise. It strengthens his administra tion greatly for the long and arduous labors that await it.-Chicago Times.

guided by a sense of his duty under all

As long as the appropriations made

by congress foot up so many hundred millions there is no fear that a tariff sufficient for revenue will be low enough to ruin any manufacturing interest worthy of preservation. It is possible we suppose to pay too high for the luxury of producing in this country an article to whose manufacture neither the climate nor the habits of the people are adapted. But all other industrie will flourish far better, as we have so frequently shown, under a tar iff designed for revenue than one which is framed especially to promote and encourage an increased domestic production. The former removes every disadvantage the native manu-facturer may suffer in competition with a foreign rival; the latter is too often a premium on incompetency and a stlings to overproduction. If those who believe that a highly protective tariff, in spite of its manifest burdens, is the soundest political economy, would admit that the reformers are as friendly as themselves to every American interest and only intent upon securing the common prosperity by what seems to them a better system, the antagonism between the two, if not less prononneed, would at least be condiwith less open scandal and in a better temper.-N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

-The republican press manifests a disposition to goad Mr. Olney. Mr. Olney will yet manifest a disposition to goad the republican trusts, and he will have the last laugh.—St. Paul Globe.

The importers are out of pocket not a cent by the tax, and will be in pocket just the amount they can get back from the \*reasury.—St. Paul Globe.

CARLISLE'S FINANCIERING

A Significant Departure in the Manage-ment of the Treasury.

The order of Secretary Carlisle sus-pending the issue of gold certificates

was not a discretionary act. The statute compels him to take that step when the gold in the treasury, outside of that represented by gold certificates in circulation—approximately \$116,090,000 at present—has fallen to \$100,000,000 reserved to secure the redemption of the greenbacks. It has virtually, if not literally, reached that point. The pro-vision of the law rests on the belief that for many business transactions paper currency is preferred to gold, and that deposits of gold will be made in exchange for greenbacks, if gold cer-tificates cannot be had. By this process the government would increase its holdings of gold, while not increasing directly the outstanding demands upon it. Thus the government neither gains nor loses in strength by the exchange of gold certificates for gold. Every dollar of gold received by it in exchange for a gold certificate must be retained in the treasury to meet that specific outstanding obligation. It is not so with legal tenders. Their amount is fixed and the gold reserve for their redemption is also fixed at a minimum of \$100,000,000. Every greenback the government can exchange for gold is thus an increase in the apparent gold strength of the treasury. course, the greenbacks are ultimately redeemable in gold, but the gold over \$100,000,000 is "free gold," not required to secure redemption, the theory of the law being that the faith of the United States is a sufficient guarantee. What is significant about this order

is the departure it marks from the cus-tom of the Harrison administration. In February the gold reserve fell close to \$100,000,000, if indeed it did not fall below it, as many believed. Secretary Foster borrowed from certain banks about \$8,000,000 in gold to keep his reserve good. By this process the treas-ury was put under obligations to those banks. The treasury and the bankers were brought into relations more intimate than those which should exist between the government and the people. Secretary Carlisle places his reliance absolutely upon the law. He has not sought favors for the government from certain hanks, and his action is already criticised on the ground that he did not first "consult New York bankers." We believe that this is the very strength or his position. Instead of making private arrangements, for which inevitably sooner or later some corresponding favor from the government would be asked, he has taken the action prescribed by the statute. Even as a measure of expediency, is not that as wise? Those banks or individuals that deem it prodent to aid in maintaining the treasury's gold reserve can do so by depositing gold and taking legal tenders in return. All citizens are thus treated with absolute equality under the law by the secretary of the treasury. He could have averted the situation only by accepting favors from a few.

We welcome the divorce of the treasury from the money market, if such be the meaning of the secretary's act. For years the treasury has been "coming to the relief of the money market" and the banks have been "coming to the relief of the treasury." The language implies relations which ought not to exist between the two, which cannot exist without imposing improper obligations on the treasury, which inculcate false notions of the functions of government. Some readjustment of prevalent ideas will be involved, if we interpret correctly the secretary's motive, as was indicated recently in these columns when state bank notes were cursorily con-sidered, but safer ideas will be established in their stead.—Albany Argus.

## POINTS AND OPINIONS.

-- The administration has hauled down the flag in Hawaii and hanled up Egan in Chili. Secretary Gresham-evidently knows his business.-Louisville Courier-Journal.

-It seems to be the fear of a possible condition rather than an actual and present emergency which has caused alarm in the monetary world. Under the present policy of the government and the management of the treasury there does not seem to be reason for any such apprehension.-Kansas City Star.

-An exchange repeats that "the republican party has a grand history.' Just so, but history is a story of the past. A tramp pathetically remarks: "Madam, I have seen better days." "Indeed, poor man." responds madam, "you couldn't have seen worse." And so it is with the grand old party .- Albany Argus.

-The fifteen dollars per day which Mai. Halford was allowed by Secretary Foster while on his foreign excursion may not have been intended so much as a compliment to the major's merit as an accountant as to his martial bear-When an officer can render himself very imposing and formidable among foreigners he should command high pay.-N. Y. World.

-Those republican journals which are hysterically charging Commissioner Blount with treason because he or-dered down the United States flag from the government building at Honolulu might better turn their batteries upon the eastern gamblers who are trying to play such a bold game with the credit of the United States. They are the only enemies of this country in active hostility just now .- Louisville Courier-

Profitable Protection

The old hat-trimming cases are being argued again before the federal supreme court on some new wrinkle which the lawyers have found. These cases arise from a dispute as to the amount of duty to be laid on what are known to the trade as hat trimmings, the importers insisting that the treasury charged a higher rate than the goods were legally liable to. The amount involved is many million dollars. Wanamaker is one of the claimants to the amount of about a million. When Mr. Wanamaker collects his money he will, of course, as a good protectionist and a believer in the McKinley dogma that it is the foreigner of whom he bought his trimmings who really paid the tax, send the money to the dealers of whom he bought. But he won't. He paid the tax, and he will put what he gets back into his own wallet and keep it there. But it will be a sheer gratuity. The duties claimed by the government were paid under protest and added to the cost of the goods, and have been repaid to the Wanamakers by the consumera.